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The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
COIMBATORE.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
NEW DELHI.

Experts Committee Meeting for Standardization of Improved Agricultural Implements.

Welcome Speech by

Sri G. D. NAIDU,
President, Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,

Speeches by :-

Dr. J. S. PATEL,
Agricultural Commissioner with Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Sri SATWANT SINGH,
Nasirpur Farm, Bahadurgarh, Fort, Patiala.

Sri D. M. KHERDEKAR,
B. Sc., Agri. B. Sc., Agri. (England.)
Directorate of Extension, New Delhi.

Sri M. P. SINHA,
Agricultural Research Engineer, Bihar, Patna.

Sri C. S. IYER,
Agricultural Engineer, REWA, Madhya Pradesh.

Sri H. V. BHARGAV,
Agricultural Engineer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

Sri MANKU SINGH,
I. C. A. R., New Delhi.

Vote of Thanks by

Dr. S. KRISHNAMURTHI,
B. Sc.. (Agr.) M. S. (Calif) Ph. D. (Mich. State)
Dean, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

"Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore 14-6-'61.

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The Experts Committee meeting for the standardization of Improved Agricultural Implements was held at "Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore on 14–6–1961. Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi presided over the meeting.

Shri G. D. Naidu, President of the Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., Coimbatore welcomed Dr. J. S. Patel and other committee members and said that the Agrtcultural implements should be improved and standardized to suit the local conditions with a view to produce more food grains and other commodities to meet the increased demand ot the growing population. He suggested that the Agricultural implements should be manufactured by opening work shops in the Agricultural Colleges, in the various states.

Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner, New Delhi, pointed out that many persons have been drawn from farming to industry and that many industrialists have taken to agriculture and as such agriculture and industry are interlinked.

He made appreciative references to the various activities and achievements of Shri G. D. Naidu and said that he is a genius with full of hospitality. He eulogized that Mr. Naidu is well known not only as an engineer but also a very good engineer of human relations.

He emphasized the need for improving the conditions of the masses by reforming the blacksmiths, carpenters and the masons who have been the engineers of the country side and that the farmer's support have to be collected.

He added that the All India list and regional lists of some implements common in use or which are suitable for a good many parts should be drawn out.

Shri Satwant Singh of Nasirpur Farm, Bahudurgarh, Patiala said that the industrialists producing implements should have some agriculturists to use them, which would be more advantageous and the prices of the implements should be within the reach of the farmers. He paid high tributes to the working of Shri Naidu in his multifarious activities.

Shri D. M. Kherdekar, Directorate of Extension, New Delhi pointed out that we were lagging behind in the field of Agricultural implements and that we should take all efforts to improve the same. He quoted the example of America and Japan in respect of improvement of Agricultural Implements and said that in Japan small tractors below 10 H. P. have become very popular and that paddy is grown in abundance on small farms.

Shri M. P. Sinha, Agricultural Research Engineer, Bihar, Patna said that agriculturists are also industrialists and that the development of agricultural implements would help to obtain the utmost production.

Shri C. S. Iyer, Agricultural Engineer, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, said that Coimbatore had made a lot of progress in agricultural implements and that the people of other parts have to learn a lot from the people of Coimbatore.

Shri H. V. Bhargav, Agricultural Engineer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow expressed that by improving the agricultural implements, labour and cost of production could be saved.

Shri Manku Singh, I. C. A. R., New Delhi said that they should find out the implements which are more suitable for certain purposes and then select them and popularise them.

Dr. S. Krishnamurthi, Dean, Agricultural College, Coimbatore proposed a vote of thanks.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi

Ad-Hoc Experts Committee Meeting for Standardization of Improved Agricultural Implements.
"Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore. 14—6—1961.

Speech by

Sri G. D. Naidu.

Dear Friends,

I am glad to introduce first, our Chief Guests, Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi, who was here 25 years back in our Agricultural College. He introduced the Oil seeds Research Section with Laboratory and all other facilities for that Section. He was here for many years and developed the Agricultural College and Research Section and we can say that he is the author of various valuable sections in the Agricultural Department spending much of his time for the development. More or less all the members in the department working in various states are his students, trained under him. You will be wondering and surprised to know that he is more a Tamilian and that he can speak very good

Tamil. He is able to read and write Tamil and in addition he has adopted many of the customs of the Tamilians.

We are fortunate to have him as the Agricultural Commissioner, who has got more experience and who has been spending his most valuable time for this. It is an unforeseen and rare opportunity for us, particularly at the time of food-shortage in our country. I don't want to say anything more about him or about the Secretaries or about the Ministers and other members, in their presence face to face here.

But I want to mention briefly one point. I have visited almost all Bhavans such as Udyog Bhavan, Vignana Bhavan, Raj Bhavan, Krishi Bhavan and several other palacial and tremendous buildings in size and with abnormal crowd of officers and visitors, in connection with some business or to see some friends. Amongst all such visits, when I went to Krishi Bhavan where the Agricultural department is located it was very calm and congenial and everything was going on very smoothly without any noise or without creating any unnecessary crowding, everyone looking after their work as a normal, efficient working place, while other places were creating fears in various ways, creating doubts in many

circumstances and also creating a feeling not to stay any longer or not to have any further visits.

I have seen only in this office as a normal working office, required for our country. I don't want to elaborate anything more, than to say that we are fortunate to have such officers and such members to coordinate in all respects, while no such co-ordination can be expected in other departments.

I want to mention a few words about the other members here. Sri Satwant Singh is a big agriculturist. He has travelled all round the world visiting different types of farms in Europe, including Russia, America, Japan and other countries. With the valuable knowledge acquired during his visits he has introduced the most valuable methods in our farms and the agricultural line in our country. He is not an ordinary farmer. He is doing not only farming, but he has been conducting practical research also and carrying out the results in practical works, perhaps better than many of the Agricultural Research Farms. He is having a famous farm called the "Nasirpur farm" near Patiala.

You will be shortly hearing his advices here and he will also address the Rotary

Club tomorrow on the subject "Farmers and Food Production".

I am glad to introduce Sri D. N. Kherdekar, B. Sc., Agri., B. Sc., Agri. (England) M. A. Sc., Melbourne, Extension Specialist, Directorate of Extension, New Delhi, who has also visited various countries and who has designed many implements for the requirements of the farmers in general. Perhaps you may know that one implement used in the land of clay or red clay soil cannot be used in the land with mixed earth with stones, sand or other type of soil.

In that respect our country has got many different varieties of soil and it is very difficult to design so many types of tools and for different requirements. But he has designed several implements, which can be used in various different types of soil directly or with a little adjustment. Then he has designed many tools for particular purpose and for a particular area. He has taken special care to avoid the waste, unsuitable designs and production, when we begin mass production in millions and millions for our requirements throughout the country. You can see some of the methods brought by him here and also you can see the drawings prepared by him for selected tools suitable for our soil.

Then Mr. C. S. Iyer, Agricultural Engineer, Madya Pradesh, Rewa, is a Coimbatorian and we need not say here that all experts are going out to work in other places, leaving behind ordinary hands in this town.

I have not gone through the activities of the other members. Therefore I am not able to tell much about them. I request Mr. Kherdekar or Mr. Singh to tell about the activities and their extraordinary works carried out in their places.

Mr. M. P. Sinha also is an Agricultural Engineer, who is carrying on Research in Bihar with Headquarters at Patna.

Mr. H. V. Bhargav is also an Agricultural Engineer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

Mr. Manku Singh, who is in the Poosa Institute in ICAR, New Delhi has come specially for this meeting.

I request to excuse me for not giving the full particulars of these members here, but I request you all the members to give your views and experience as an advice to all of us gathered here.

Now I will explain briefly for what purpose and why this meeting is arranged here.

In the last week of February this year, the Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture Shri S. K. Patil was here in connection with some meetings and I met him at a party in this place. At that time he sent word and wanted me to have a talk on Agricultural matters. Then he told me that leaving the struggle with Incometax, Customs and other matters, to do some substantial work in Agriculture with full freedom, which is the foremost need for our country at present, as well as at all times in future.

I told him that unfortunately my time was wasted in the preparation of suitable papers in connection with taxes, duties and other unnecessary and useless works.

I was taken as a member in Agricultural Engineering Committee two years back. For the last 2 years I was not able to attend even one meeting. I added that I was intending to attend a meeting to be held in the next month, but while my time was wasted in such things, I did not know what I could do at that time. I gave this evasive reply to the Minister. I did not refuse, nor accept.

Then I received a letter from the Secretary, ICAR, more or less asking me to

be a member in the committee under the Chairmanship of our Agricultural Commissioner, who is the Chief Guest here. For this also I sent a reply similar to the one, as mentioned above.

Then I went to the Committee meeting, in which I was already a member. Then I received a memo to attend a Committee meeting the next day for the Experts Committee for standardization of Agricultural Implements. I attended that meeting also. At one of the meetings I gave a general suggestion in connection with the making of implements and distribution for use in which I gave a provisional draft scheme to have a workshop to produce the implements in each of the Agricultural Colleges, atleast in five or six places costing nearly 10 lakhs of rupees each.

The brief notes are here:

Further at that meeting I explained that by arranging one or two days' meetings at Delhi, or Bombay or Calcutta or Madras, no useful purpose would be served, because ordinarily we may have other engagements,

when everyone coming from long distances and far off places may have other works to be attended to there. Then we have to adjourn the meeting to some other day. If we see the results of the previous meetings, it would be clear.

Therefore I suggested first to have the meetings at some other place, other than these four cities, and also to have the meeting for a week or ten days to finalise the standardization of implements and to bring them to use. I suggested to have the meetings atleast for 7 days. On the first day, to visit big farms and small farms using implements and some farms without using any of the modern implements. On the second day to visit the Agricultural College and Research Institute to see the various implements and other scientific works. Then on the third day to invite as many agriculturists and farmers for a lunch or tea party to see the available implements exhibited where that party was held and to explain to them the use of these implements and to ask them what are the implements wanted for their use, by taking votes to find out what type

of implements are required by the majority of persons.

Then on the next day to visit Industrial concerns and factories to see what type of work they are doing and what they are producing at present. Then the next day to have one conference inviting all the industrialists, business people and factory owners to see the implements exhibited there and to ask them what implements and what quantity they can produce per month, as these implements, particularly small implements are wanted in millions and millions.

The next day the officers of the Agricultural College and Agricultural Department, Block Development Officers, Co-operative department officers and other officers to have a meeting at which the ways and means have to be formulated to carry out this work.

1. To decide how many implements and what types to be produced, and the number of implements to be ordered to the Industrialists and Factories and

when they deliver monthly, the Agricultural department Officers, after their final inspection and approval, to make payment then and there, so that the Factory can get immediate payment on the spot.

2. Then the Agricultural Department will deliver these implements to the Block Development officers and these officers should have one or two acres of land and they must demonstrate these implements to the farmers. They should also sell these implements on cash basis to those who want to buy and also to loan the implements to the farmers who are not able to purchase on hire with a nominal token hire charge or without any charge.

Monthly or quarterly the Block Development Officers and Co-operative Officers should inspect the farms to see how far they are using these implements. Then half yearly or yearly they have to check the implements and give a report and they have to remit the sale amount to the Agricultural College and they have to

collect the implements from the farmers, if they have not used for three or six months.

In this way we have to follow so that the food production may increase, though the unnecessay ceiling of land comes into force. Unless we do some arrangements similar to this, the food production will go down.

Then we have to be slaves for others, by continuing to import food grains from foreign countries, while our resources and finances would be drained out of India abruptly in the name of collaboration and foreign loans and we cannot survive beyond 1963 or 1964.

I hesitate to tell anything more about the serious consequences awaiting us in 1964 or after 1964, created by the theoritical Planning department and the practical collaboration and loans created by our Government. But whatever consequences might come by such drain or topsy turvy policy, we can withstand by the increased food production.

I don't want to say much about the drawbacks of our policies at this moment, particularly when our honoured friends are here as chief guests, at this pleasant function when we are all waiting for their ripe experienced advice.

Now for this meeting, invitations have been sent to the agriculturists and industrialists to inspect the implements and drawings and to give the numbers of implements which numbers are most useful and to give their opinion in the voting papers kept near the implements.

Speech of

Dr. J. S. Patel.

Agricultural Commissioner with Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Mr. Naidu, Friends and guests, it is a matter of great pleasure for me to be at Coimbatore. Apart from my old association with Coimbatore, Coimbatore has many other relations with me. It is a place where we can learn. This is one of the few places in India where men who have taken to industry, have been drawn from farming, where people who were farming took to industry. To some extent they have continued in Agriculture though I know that generations that are coming now are wanting to give up agriculture. Some of us have realized this contact between industry and agriculture. As in this manner agriculture got the industrial developments of very good gardens, very good farms and new schemes in Agriculture.

To those of you who are around Coimbatore, you take Coimbatore for granted and its conditions for granted. To those who come from outside, they see so many special and new features. Each one

of the farms around Coimbatore is a lesson in improved agricultural improvement. For many parts of India, now we wish that there were many more places like Coimbatore in India. There are few other places. One of them is in the land from which my friend Satwant Singh hails, that is in Ludiana District, such an industrial growth and agricultural development have kept pace. Mr. Naidu, our host has been really very generous with us. Here he is well known as an engineer. I am discovering that he is a very good engineer of human relations as well. This time he has set his heart for securing certain objectives and steadily and persistantly bent after it and as well I am concerned he has really succeeded in securing that. We are very happy that he is on our committee, because he brings in to this committee very rich experience of Industry that we value; rich experiences of human understanding that we value. Therefore we are very happy to be his guests and are very happy to benefit from his suggestions and his advice.

The task that faces us in this country, of introducing better agricultural implements to the farmers is a task in which we really have had a very low progress in the past. There had been a very phenominal growth of medicines and chemicals for

controlling the diseases and pests. Now in Bengal, almost anywhere in India, a farmer will tell us that some diseases and pests can be controlled. These are not matters of that thing any longer. There have been improvements in the matter of lifting, but the improvements in agricultural implements were very few and rare. That the progress of a nation depends upon the tools it uses. If you use more models and more appropriate tools, you advance faster, because it is with the aid of these tools, that you can improve your standard of living and the production in the country and in agriculture we have to stick to traditional implements and tools. Some of these are no doubt will be good. But when a nation wants to march forward, when you want to shape people up, sometimes it is necessary even to change the implements which are fairly efficient, so that if you give a start to the man, you make the other men realize that there is something new available. So in the field of agricultural implements, we had a very tough task. Just you see, just like our cattle many of our cows and other animals would be worshipped. We allow them to scavange for food. We let them to find whatever food they get. Yet we have not clearly got much to give. We can give what is left after a man eats. That is one position of our animals.

In foreign countries, you have poultries. They feed poultry. In India we just allow the birds to pick up waste grains found from the threshing field, from the house sites or from the fields. But we cannot feed. Same is the condition in some respects, of the agricultural implements and agricultural engineering. The agricultural implements manufactured by black-smiths, he uses the worst products, things which are discarded, which are useless. He makes use of them. There is nothing wrong in making use of things that are discarded away. But if you continuously make use of things that are discarded, you by habit become so, that your mind does not grow. New ideas do not come to you quickly. It stagnates our production or limited again by his own tools and you know that a blacksmith's and carpenter's tools are limited. There have been some advances in carpentry tools. But in smithy tools, there has been practically next to no advance and there are our power engineers of the country side – the first is the blacksmith, the second is the carpenter and the third is the mason who builds our house and who helps in building our house. Really these are the three engineers of the farmers.

I may say or you may say that we can build up the house in this fashion. But

it is that man who ultimately tells in, if you build the house like that, it will fall. He will say, well I am not going to listen to you to build the house that I want. Therefore our farmers' condition bar the mental outlook of the blacksmith, carpenter and the mason. Unless we conceive their mind we cannot take the country-side forward. Therefore in order to change their mind, we have to give to these people, the new implements, new production technique, new tools and new things and we have to shape the engineers up. We have to collect our farmers' support. That is one of many principal tasks of what we may call as the mental regeneration of the people.

In this task our handicaps are many. If I take a good knife to a village I give it to village blacksmith to sharpen. The blacksmith says this iron is useless or very poor. Well, it may be the best steel, but still it is that man's opinion that prevails. So, we have to carry this blacksmith's wishes. We have to introduce modern production techniques. In this vast task, that we have before us, we are thinking that one way to bring about a very big change is to give to the farmers on credit, agricultural implements. I must add in large quantities if he wants. So this is

what we are trying now to organize at least in selected places and the package districts in several selected areas, where adequate credit to the farmers is provided so that he can take a loan from the Revenue Department, Co-operative Department or from any other place and get whatever implements he wants on loan. Then get these blacksmiths and carpenters turn to the improved implements and understand the benefits of them and make them as the agents of our improvement mission. It is one thing, if you want to produce 1,00,000 of ploughs in 10,000 villages - 10 ploughs in two months time, one can do it. But then to collect those plants, to have them standardized, to have them of the dimensions and all that, it is a very big job. You see how difficult that would be and it is in that connection that we have been duely making the use of Mr. Naidu's experience of organising large scale production, on a commercial and beneficial scale. There he has come out with schemes of establishing factories for producing these and how to organize private production to this extent, so that the production is large enough.

We in this country are in somewhat of a primitive stage, - a primitive stage of development in the country. The spirit is

so primitive, an ordinary·house holder or an ordinary farmer, whose only tool is an axe probably something to cut the grass with or branch with and knife that is about all. You cannot get, in most farmers' houses a screw driver. You cannot get a wrench. You certainly do not have the cam to try. This is our basic economy. Now you want to introduce implements with nuts and bolts. It means you must put in his hands the wrench. Now the first temptation is for a man to use saws. I do not know what you call a saws (Forceps). It is IDIKKI in Tamil. Very good if you want to tighten something you catch hold of the idikki. This is what you and I will do. Idikki is a very poor substitute for it. It halts the bolt. Yes, it helps it. Now to this man we have to bear forth for all these. The moment he takes an improved implement, he has to take one or two wrenches, may be a screw driver, may be a plier or may be a cam. You can now imagine that if half of these farmers in India have these, how many cams how many wrenches and how many things will be in this country and what a big change it will do in the demand and in the out-look of the things and in the handling of the tools. The only tool that mostly a villager uses to-day is a knife, which is a multi-purpose tool. He occasionally uses it as a

screw driver, uses it for cutting his vegetables, cutting fruits, if necessary cutting some body's throat too. (laughter). Now there you have to substitute specialized tools, specialized kits and this calls for, I should say, a very big change in the outlook, a very big change in the very big large scale organization. All I can say is that there is a desire in some people to secure this change. Whether we succeed, the degree to which we succeed, these are separate issues, but for the time being we are making one effort and in that direction one of the things that we are now trying to do, is to prepare a list of standard implements. Our list consists of one standard implement for all India.

You say now, how can that be, you are right. But if you think that there are some implements which are common in use or which are suitable for a good many parts of India, so we say, these are mostly common. Then we have a regional list separate and thus we have what we call an All India list and a regional list. Naturally those in the All India list are the ones which you will have to manufacture in lakhs, distribute in lakhs. That production has to be organized on a large scale some of these which are today in the regional list may, in course of time, move up

in to All India list, if other parts of India recognize the usefulness and adopt them in their tracks. Then alone, with each one of these implements, we have to suggest what it should be made of, what are its critical parts which must be pukka and there should be no mistake about them, what spares must go along with each implement and what service and supply facilities must be created for each implement. Now when you think of it and when a man ordinarily thinks, he thinks that an ordinary farmer has 4, 5 or 6 implements. But there are farmers and many farmers in this country. There are some farmers who have implements and who are food growers. Their implements are different. So when you add up the implements of all these different kinds of farmers, the list becomes quite formidable and quite big. One of our difficulties is that as in my friends, we have engineers working on this, they have very little scope for working on a farm themselves. I do not mind owning up this fact that in most of the places if a nut has to be tightened, well there is the written standard even in respect of Agricultural Graduate of the farmer. This has been my experience. If a nut has to be tightened, they will say the maistry will come and the machine will lie for a day or two or three till the man comes and tightens it. This is because of the

general lack of practical knowledge. This is changing. For example I can't repair my bicycle. My son, does repair the bicycle. He not only repairs the bicycle but also he repairs my car and if he can, he will like to repair an aeroplane. Only thing is he is not getting the chance. So in the after generations, things are changing in this country too and we have to make haste and hasten this change.

Gentlemen, I think I have taken a lot of time and I would only like to thank you for having come and encouraged us and I should be very grateful to have your views about the different implements and what you think is to be done, because that is one way we can know what intelligent people of the country are thinking.

Thank you all.

Speech by

Sri Satwant Singh,

Nasirpur Farm, Bahadurgarh, Fort, Patiala.

Mr. Naidu, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a section farmer I am from the other part, the multitudes, the millions for whose welfare or through whose curious productive accuracy, all of us have assembled here. Here I was also fortunate to hear both Mr. Naidu, an Industrialist and Dr. Patel who has given in a nut shell both the requirements and the necessity of improvement in Agricultural implements. We are 1/7 of human race. Our land resources are limited in the sense that the physical aspect cannot be increased. There is no other country in the world where the ratio between the forest and the cultivated area has reached the point where we have reached. I would say that in our experience in land cultivation, we have gone too far in the last decade and have created problem of salvation, because we are here disturbing the balance between forest and cultivation.

Other things were told to us by Dr. Patel in the field of implements. It had been a treat to see this wonderful museum.

I wish, I could have been about 20 years younger, then Mr. Naidu will have to push me out. I would have stayed here for a month or two, I would have learnt more about the various mechanical instruments, to see instruments, machine tools which industrialists in this town are using for multiplying your industrial wealth. I wish all of you who are engaged in implement production, have to, think of having some agricultural hands who will try to use the agricultural implements which you manufacture, which will give you double advantage. You will be able to test your own implements till you became, as a farmer you will yourself make the desired improvements without anybody telling you.

We are not very much concerned about this land ceiling which has become an accomplished fact but what more we are concerned is, the ceiling is only on the ownership of land and not on the ownership of the capital. Only the number of 20 or 30 acres, of which only an industrialist is concerned and a reasonable amount will make that enterprise both a commercial success and also as an indication where in the realm of manufacture by the industries of a particular implement finds a place and further subsequently needed.

It would be rather hazardous to depend entirely on Government Experts in industry. I am sure where ever it makes any profit by agricultural implements, would add also in its research section, a sort of design models.

The other thing is, we in its initial stages cannot afford to pay very high prices for implements. While the volume of production is not very high, the industry is not able to charge the commercial price. The vicious circle, I think in its initial stages, can be broken by, for a few years, grant of some subsidy or some loan and so on and so forth. But ultimately when it works to greater efficiency, we will buy a large number of implements which are taken by farmers. When you manufacture an implement under the precise conditions like this hall, you increase the efficiency of the worker by about 25 times. He is doing the special job on a well, clear system and when that implement you place in my hand, where, as a farmer my capacity is increased to 30 and 50 times. I can face future with a broad smile. Otherwise if I do not have, then I must have certainly a set of the improved implements which you and I see in front of us. Only one will not do and if for various reasons society is unable to give me the set, then I will produce just to

suit my own taste and the commonest make of all the systems falling. But the rarity, that certainly would be the only insurance that I can have against the various hazards for the future on which, for lack of proper tool equipment or where it becomes a control. So actually we are all in a various helping stage of development, where every one of us like a team work can lend a helping hand and the total effort of all of us can and could produce the requisite quantity and quality of food within next three, four years and in this context, what ever money, time or energy is spent in the production of agricultural implements, it is a prize winning profit taken and while again emphasizing this happy marriage between agriculture and industry, I would say that you can go a step further. Ofcourse the scope of this committee is limited in its standardization of conventional implements, but Dr. Patel has drawn our attention to another very important point. It is the conservation of human food resources. At present, animal, man and poultry will compete only for cereals but if with the capital and with production of some more equipment, we could have some important plans to work in the list of introducing some imports and have a poultry feed by mixing with antigarden and with giving their food, then lakhs of maunds of cereals now being

used by animal and poultry would be entirely released for man, because even in countries from where we import food, there they do not use cereals. Incidentally I happened to be in Pakistan about 4 months ago. There they are farming for this poultry and this animal food and we too ere-long will have to, perhaps at least we might have gone and these are the ventures where industrialists and persons like Mr. Naidu who have got the initiative and got the money and have got the factory, they can go in and can help all of us.

After the 2nd world war the production in U. K. has increased by 70%. This gives an indication of the vast potential of development we have got. This is not merely a case of increase of food in physical sense. They must change to provide occupation, employment in economic sense. If I double the production as a farmer, I am not going to keep the food to myself. I will have only as much as I want. But even from the production angle, for the watering and irrigation, manuring and insecticiding, so many industrial factors would come into play. In fact you must really make use of the pavilion of the World Agricultural Fair.

There would be many employments and many new factories and many new

ventures, which must be commercially paying to you and which must spate agriculture both in its short term and long range requirements. So the degree to which we can all collaborate and certainly do provide food for understanding each other and to that extent, we will be able to lay the foundations of our young and growing Krishi on a very strong and economic basis. (Cheers).

Speech by

Sri D. M. Kherdekar,

B. Sc., Agri. B. Sc., Agri. (England.)
Directorate of Extension, New Delhi.

Mr. Naidu, Dr. Patel, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Already we have heard 2 distinguished speakers. I will only give a little bit of technical information. You have already heard from Dr. Patel that we have not developed or progressed in the field of improved Agricultural implements. It may be necessary for you to compare our progress with that of the progress in other countries. That is why, I am giving some few samples to show, that in the field of agricultural implements, actually we are lagging behind by many hundreds of years. For instance you take sowing of seeds. We sow the seeds by means of ordinary Krishi Plough. At the most one to 3 acres of seeds can be sown per day. In America they have recently found a way of sowing paddy seeds by means of a Koru. 2 lakhs of acres in 10 hours, i.e. compared with our

indigenous implement or the Krishi plough they can do a tremendous area within a period of 10 hours. Similarly with the Krishi plough we can plough at the most say 5" or 6" in depth. In America they have definitely developed a 500 H P. tractor which can plough to a depth of 5 feet, so that they can till fertile land for 5 feet and keep it at the top and on that land they can grow the various types of crops.

Similarly in some orchard growing areas they have found because of the shortage of labour that they can take out the fruits by merely shaking the trees. So tractor operated shaker has been designed which goes near the tree, it shakes the tree, thereby all the fruits fall down on a canvass and they pick up all the fruits and then take to the market.

It is not only that America has progressed, but you take the example of Japan which has also got the tremendous population like our India, they also grow paddy, their farms are also small. In Japan the small tractors below 10 H. P. have become very popular and to this extent that actually,

we can even ascertain their marriage market that a young Japanese girl will not be able to win – is not willing to marry – a young Japanese farmer unless he has got that small tractor. It has come to that stage and I think it should also come in India because of this land ceiling and because of the socialistic structure that would be coming hereafter, that every person will have to work with his hands and hence a husband and wife have to work with their own hands on the fields. Naturally you would require some machines and some implements or tools to work with them and I think, that in this field some genius like Mr. Naidu is destined to play a pioneering type of part, because we would require the type of scholarship that he has got. Some may have compared him with Edison because of his inventive genius, but as for our younger generation we feel after having seen here for the last 3 or 4 days, that he is like a sage of the machine age or what we call "Janaka Rishi" and we had been very glad as well as fortunate to get the necessary guidance from him. At the same time I would like to emphasize that in India we have got

some indigenous agricultural implements. I would like to underline that word some which also cannot be replaced. Not that every thing borrowed from foreign country is good but we also have got some indigenous agricultural implements that are destined to stay because those have been developed by years of experience and we need not replace them, I think. With these words, I thank you.

Speech by

Sri M. P. Sinha,

Agr., Research Engr., Bihar, Patna.

Mr. Naidu, Dr. Patel, Ladies and Gentlemen,

All the matters relating to the technical things they have kept in subject committee and any other thing that has been spoken of by Dr. Patel, Mr. Naidu, Mr. Satwant Singh and every body. I do not know, if I should admire your presence if you would like to listen to me also for 5 or 10 minutes. If I am an audience, one of the audience, I at least get bored up by three speakers. I do not just like to take any of your time because already everything has been said. The only thing and the only sentence to be realized by the world i.e. "Friends, go to industries and agriculture". That even holding, that industrialist and agriculturist chance will come, but I think that agriculturists are also industrialists, and agriculture is an industry and unless agriculture is looked upon as an industry there can not

be development of agriculture or implements to obtain the utmost production. It is also components that form the capital in the industry. The same thing in agriculture. The same thing in the question of raw materials comes in. It is only the question of proper utilization, planning and systematizing production and getting the results. This requires some thoughts and then to think in that direction and actually in this attitude it should be developed and our outlook has to be changed, rather seriously and then this profession also has to be pursued with the same interest and keenness as all other industries, whether they call this also an industry.

Thank you very much. (Cheers).

Speech by

Sri C. S. Iyer,

Agri. Engineer, REWA. Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Naidu, Dr. Patel, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a pleasure to be here and our looking for this visit to Coimbatore about which I heard a lot about the progress made in agricultural implements. Madhya Pradesh is a state which is very vast, growing almost all different kinds of crops and its vast areas under each project which are yet coming and we have to learn a lot from your people along here and I hope in that respect benefit by the experiences gained and observed here.

Thank you very much. (Cheers)

Speech by

Sri H. V. Bhargav,

Agri. Engr., Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

Chairman of the Committee,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My colleague has just said that agriculture is also an industry. I would like to elaborate a little on this point. We should not reject an improved implement or a new implement merely because its resale cost is high. In order to judge, whether an implement is useful or is improved, we have to see whether it results in saving in the cost of production. Whether we can save time with the help of that implement, whether we can save labour with the use of an improved implement and whether we can save in the cost of production.

But how much should be the saving in the cost of production? The life of an implement is good for many years or more. But when we introduce an improved implement or when we go in for the designing of a new implements we gain by steady use of that implement as much as that by 2 years using of that implement, the entire cost will be repaid with interest. If

an implement answers to that criterion, it is an improved implement.

It has been going on in our state to find out what the reaction of our farmer is in accepting the improved implement in general. We know that one thing that there was a league for explaining or demonstrating the correct use of an implement, an improved implement given to the farmer without guiding till it is used. It is not much helpful and it was noticed in the pilot project, – we have one pilot project, in Madhya Pradesh. The project was taken up to learn and to educate. Improved implements were introduced on a large scale so that no area in that vicinity remained without improved implements. Within the course of 3 years the improved implements began to be used there on an extensive scale. Now it is not necessary to go and tell any body about the benefits that have to be derived with the use of those implements.

Similarly if we get to try to explain to a farmer, will not a farmer respond when they themselves also try to understand the working of an implement? I think it will be beneficial to both, for us and the farmer and for the country in general.

Thank you gentlemen. (Cheers).

Speech by

Sri Manku Singh,

I. C. A. R., New Delhi.

Mr. Naidu, Dr. Patel, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you know I am coming from Pusa institute. This subject of implement is getting importance and it was in this idea that our division of agriculture was established at the Pusa institute. We have now started taking up collection of implements which are already in use for some centuries, so that we can take up the work of establishment of regional centre, regional agricultural centre, so that the problems may be studied on regional basis and we may be able to find out improved implements and methods for the purpose.

Next in this process is the realization of implements, from where we can find out the implements which are more suitable for certain purposes and then select them and popularise them. In our institute, where ever we find a new process or a new implement we take it and only after having tested and found suitable, then only we take it up for extension work and we have started this work. We hope we will be able to make some progress.

Thank you. (Cheers).

Speech by

Sri G. D. NAIDU

Friends,

In this meeting my aim was to bring this industry here. For this purpose more or less I canvassed there. The minister also agreed, the commissioner also agreed to have this meeting here. Not simple meeting, to ask the farmers, agriculturists what are the implements wanted so that no body can blame afterwards. Suppose if we 5 or 10 members decide that such and such implements are wanted, such implements in millions wanted, if we order, if we manufacture, if it comes to use, at that time the farmers may say, "No, this is not suitable. This is no use. This is costly like that they may say". In order to avoid that blame we want to ask the farmers, "What are the implements wanted"? For that purpose I sent today seven hundred invitations particularly to the farmers and industrialists. For that not even 200 members have come here.

Now simply people say "Oh, All the industries go to North India". But what is the use now, when the industries come here, they want to manufacture here more

number of implements here. In another 2 or 3 years there will be a slump here of these pumps and motors developed in various places. After filling up the requirements, they have to close the pump workshops. Now if they take this agricultural implements, it will go on for another 10 or 20 years. Such industries, we want to be developed here. For that no body has taken care of that now.

If at least the members who have assembled here go and inspect these implements, what are the implements wanted for the farmers and what are the implements that can be manufactured in lakhs and lakhs, if they give their opinion it will be helpful for this committee to decide what implements are to be manufactured here, what implements we can order here immediately. That will help this committee in this meeting.

Then I request Dr. Krishnamurthi to thank you for coming here with large number of friends.

Vote of thanks by

Dr. S. Krishnamurthi,

B. Sc., (Agr.) M. S. (Calif) Ph. D (Mich. State)
Dean, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Mr. Naidu, Dr. Patel, Members of the Implements Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dr. Naidu has given me the privilege of proposing the vote of thanks. Before doing so, I would like to say a few words. I think Dr. Patel will remember how Mr. Naidu happened to go into the agricultural Engineering Committee of The Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Without in the 1st instance, the Agricultural Commissioner agreeing to a nomination, no nomination goes before an ideal Scientific Committee, and the Vice President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the officer who has to finally agree to the nomination of the members of the Committee. It happened that Dr. M. S. Randawa who was the Vice President of The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not known Mr. Naidu very well and two years ago, in a meeting of the Advisory Board of the I. C. A. R. the Vice President and the Agricultural Commissioner were forming the Committee and they wanted some names of non-official members who can be placed

in the committee. The name of Mr. Naidu came to my mind at that time appropriately because he comes from Coimbatore, because I know he can go to the Committee and do some substantial work, particularly with regard to Agricultural implements and when I explained that Mr. Naidu will be most useful they readily agreed, both the Agricultural Commissioner and the Vice President of the I. C. A. R.

But I also know that he is like one of the shakers of which Dr. Kardekar was speaking to harvest a tree, that modern shaker that shakes up every thing and the fruits fall from there, he is one of the shakers. As a matter of fact, the chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Committee told me that in the last meeting which was attended by Mr. G. D. Naidu, he began to read about 5 or 6 pages of typed matter before the Committee. This is not usually done in any of the Scientific committee meetings of The I. C. A. R. This is a rigid agenda and one has to go by the items of agenda. But Mr. Naidu is an exception. He went on reading 5 pages, I believe, for about half an hour or 45 minutes and he told me that he kept quiet all the time. The Chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Committee kept quiet because he had previously known Mr. Naidu. He told

me that after the speech was over and the meeting was over, some members of the Committee asked "How is it you allowed this non-official member to speak for half an hour – 30 minutes or 40 minutes?" Then he told them, "you did have some useful suggestions from him and so I allowed him to speak".

Now in the matter of this Agricultural Implements Committee, as Dr. Patel has already told you, he has taken a lot of interest in seeing to it that the improvement in the Agricultural implements is taken up as expeditiously as possible and of course with an Agricultural Commissioner like Dr. Patel there will be nothing that will be sleeping as far as the work is concerned and Dr. Patel is himself interested in seeing to it that something is done for the improvement of Agricultural Implements and when this implements committee came and saw several agricultural implements that are in daily use on our farm, Dr. Patel and Mr. Naidu suggested that we may display those implements here which we have now during this evening. Only last night when I came round here I was very surprised to find that Mr. Naidu had already organized another display by himself, one man's display consisting of number of tractors, tractor implements and improved implements. In

fact even the members of the Agricultural Implements Committee were rather a sort of non-plussed by some of the exhibits that he put up.

Now I never knew, I never imagined that over night he would have been able to display such a number of tractors and implements. I only feel that instead of their being here, he sends them over to the Agricultural College and the Research institute, so that we make a good use of them and give a report to him as to how they all work. I hope this will be a good result of this implements committee meeting here. But I know he is himself a mechanized farmer. He has lands, a lot of them at Podanur which he wants to develop as good farming lands. "If you want to use them there, we have no objection, but if you do not use them Mr. Naidu Sir, then please transfer them to the Agricultural College.